LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY

UNIQUE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO EMERGING PROBLEMS IN WATER SUPPLY

ASSESSMENT, PREDICTION AND DECISION SUPPORT

- Develop and apply modeling and assessment tools to evaluate water supply and demand.
- Identify energy/water constrained areas, integrate energy/water management.
- · Model feasibility and cost of engineering changes on water use efficiency in economic life-cycle cost analysis.
- Characterize groundwater and surface water systems: advanced hydrologic testing and geophysical tomography
- · Monitor, model and predict water supply and quality: for complex hydrology, multi-phase processes, with biogeochemistry.

BASIC SCIENCE

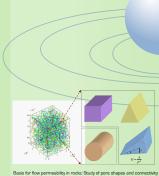
- Develop new water resource analysis tools based on coupled atmosphere, land surface water, deep groundwater and water-energy use.
- Model and analyze variability in sources of water supply: advance understanding of water cycle storages, fluxes, and interfaces.
- Research multiphase flow processes from pore scale to
- Evaluate interdependence of critical resources, including energy production and use with water cycle variability and water quality.

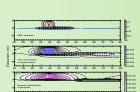
TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

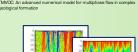
- Increase efficiency in water supply and treatment systems, including biodegradation methods and UV Waterworks, a device that uses UV light to remove micro-organisms in drinking water energy-efficiently.
- Decrease energy and water use by industries and buildings.
- Increase effectiveness of detection and analysis of contaminants

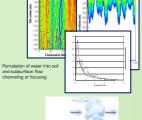
IMPLEMENTATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

- Co-Chair Workshop on the G-8 Global Earth Observing System of Systems (GEOSS) Implementation Plan and the International Water Cycle Ten Year Roadmap on Hydrology and Water Resources.
- Pilot projects for field-scale technology demonstration.
 Improve methods for predicting environmental and economic
- Outreach to stakeholders for planning and information transfer.











PROBLEMS:

- 1 Lack of a framework in which to use uncertain statistical information about climate variability to guide policy
- 2 Water-using products (clothes washers) and services (landscape irrigation) have no labels to inform consumer decisions about
- 3 In the planning stages, reviews are not always conducted to help industrial plants identify best technologies and practices to conserve energy and water
- 4 Energy and environmental impact and cost ramifications of adopting or abandoning specific water supply options are frequently ignored

BERKELEY LAB'S CONTRIBUTIONS:

ECONOMICS AND

ENVIRONMENT

INEFFICIENT

TECHNOLOGIES

POOR INFORMATION

UNCERTAINTY

- 1 Simulate regional climate and model energy and water—supply and demand—in local water
- Develop test procedures, protocols, labels, and databases to assist consumer decisions to purchase water and energy-efficient products and services
- 3 Develop industrial energy- and water-efficiency guides; develop real-time forecasting and management techniques to control quality
- 4 Integrate analysis of avoided production costs and evaluation of environmental costs and benefits to understand the marginal opportunity cost of energy and water saved through Best Management Practices ("BMPs")



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ENERGY EFFICIENCY and the ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE WORLD

present activities of the Department of Energy's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory's Environmental Energy Technologies

Researchers at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory's Environmental Energy Technologies Division have provided technical advice on energy efficiency and environmental issues to countries many U.S. states, cities and federal agencies.

This map is not exhaustive, but shows examples of where some of the help went.







